

## The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1855.

## ADVERTISING NOTICE.

We beg leave again to state that all yearly contracts for advertising in the Standard are abrogated at the close of the current year for which the contract was made. We charge all advertisements at our transient rates, viz: 1¢ per square (14 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 25¢ per square for each subsequent insertion; and for regular advertisers by the year, or for six months, we deduct one-third or 33 1/3 per cent. from the gross amount. This deduction will be made for a less time than six months. Contracts will be made for any specified length of time for standing advertisements, or for a certain space with a specified number of changes.

No "General Advertising Agents" are recognized by us, and their orders will be attended to only when they enclose the cash.

October, 1855. HOLDEN & WILSON. 92--

## THE STATE FAIR.

The Third Annual Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society opens near this City to-day (Tuesday) the 16th. Ample preparations have been made—the Fair Grounds have been very much improved, and present an appearance of neatness and completeness every way creditable to the Committee who have had the matter in charge.

The annual address will be delivered on Thursday, on the "Fair Grounds," by the Hon. Thomas Rufin, of Alamance.

We have been requested to call the attention of the judges appointed to examine and report upon the various articles, to the importance of promptness and discrimination in the performance of their duties.

Complaints, we know, were made last year in several instances of inattention or of a lack of discrimination in the judges. Almost every thing touching the success of the Fair, depends upon the manner in which these gentlemen perform their duties; and we trust they will excuse the liberty we have taken in throwing out these suggestions.

## ARTICLES ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

There were about two hundred articles entered in Floral, Mechanical and Planter's Halls, on Monday evening at four o'clock; and about one hundred and twenty-five entries of live stock of various descriptions.

Dr. Holt, of Davidson, has on exhibition eleven of his superior Devon Cattle; and William Russell, Esq., of Caswell, some fifteen of his fine Durham and Devon cross. We saw several excellent horses—and there is a prospect of some good trotting and pacing during the week.

Col. Nelson, of Pitt, exhibits two buggies—one top and the other open—the latter said to be of most superior material and workmanship. Messrs. Potts and Phelps, of Wayne, have also on exhibition their improved iron buggies, combining lightness, elasticity, durability and elegance.

A. A. McKethan, Esq., of Fayetteville, and the Messrs. Dibble, of Kinston, exhibit carriages, which reflect much credit upon their establishments. They are as handsome vehicles as we have ever seen. The number of persons here is already considerable. We anticipate a highly interesting and successful exhibition.

## THE FAIR AT HENDERSON.

We learn from persons who were present, that the late Union Fair at Henderson was highly creditable in every respect to the skill and enterprise of the people of Granville, Warren, and Franklin. We are indebted to the Southern Weekly Post, whose Editor was in attendance, for the following notice of it:

"THE UNION FAIR AT HENDERSON.—The first fair of the Union Agricultural Society of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, commenced on Wednesday last and closed on Friday. The attendance on the first day was not so great as it was on the first day of the Granville County Fair held at the same place last year, but on Thursday it seemed as if the whole population of these counties had turned out. The exhibition was very creditable to these counties, especially in the Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock departments. The ladies, however, did not contribute as much of their handiwork as they did at the former fair; but the articles in this department were all very good, and reflected much credit upon the fair contributors. We noticed quite a number of Agricultural implements from the manufacture of Mr. Burnett of Henderson, which were well worthy the attention of Farmers.

There were two or three buggies of very superior workmanship and finish. The display of horses was very good, and we hope to see many of these, as well as other articles on exhibition at Henderson, at our State Fair next week. On Thursday the address was delivered by Jno. S. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecombe. Owing to the great crowd, we were unable to hear any of the address, but heard it very highly commended by those who were so fortunate as to be near the speaker. It will be published in pamphlet form. After the close of Mr. Dancy's address, Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, introduced to the assembly, in a very neat and appropriate style, our worthy City Magistrate, Gov. Bragg, who made a short address in his usual pleasant and happy manner, and was followed by his brother, Col. Braxton Bragg, the gallant son of North Carolina, whose distinguished services in the Mexican war have gained for him a world-wide reputation. The Judges were busy when we left on Thursday, making out their awards, which we understand will shortly be prepared for publication."

## TO POSTMASTERS.

We are receiving many complaints of the non-arrival of the Standard at the Post offices to which it is directed. We assure our subscribers that our papers are regularly mailed; and that the fault is not ours. A letter from the P. M. at Weldon, dated the 14th inst., informs us that two packages of the Standard, of different dates, had just been received there. This is outrageous, and somebody is to blame. We do not like the idea of our interests suffering through the negligence of others; and if we can discover where the fault lies we shall try to remedy it.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that none of our papers of the 10th inst., were delivered at the car of the mail agent on the R. & G. R. R. until the morning of the 14th. These papers were deposited in the Post Office here on the evening of the 9th. We will only say, in conclusion, that we will thank our subscribers to notify us hereafter if our papers do not reach them regularly.

The "Wild Men of Borneo" was on exhibition here this week, at Temperance Hall. They are said to be great curiosities. They are supposed to be part human, and part animal—having in part the features of the animal, and bearing a strong resemblance to the human family. They are about three and a half feet high, and possess great strength.

The "Rockingham Democrat" is the title of a paper just established in Madison, Rockingham Co., by Messrs. Smith & Raines. The "Democrat" is neatly printed, and gives promise of being a valuable addition to the press of the State. We wish the Editors much success.

Christopher Robbins was tried at the late Wilkes Superior Court, Judge Bailey presiding, for the murder of his slave Jim, and convicted and sentenced to death. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

## ALL HAIL! PENNSYLVANIA!

Most truly and gloriously have the people of Pennsylvania—the "Key-Stone" State—manifested their devotion to the Constitution, to the Union, and the equal rights of the States. The corrupt combinations of the abolition Fanatics have been scattered to the winds. The majority for Mr. Plumer, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, will range from ten to fifteen thousand—showing a clear Democratic gain, since last year, of some FIFTY THOUSAND votes!

In order that our readers may again see the grounds occupied by our friends in Pennsylvania, and the character of the opposition which they had to encounter and overcome, we re-publish the Card of the Fusionists, as follows:

## TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party, having each nominated a candidate for Canal Commissioner, it became apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the National Government, and the Nebraska fraud, would inevitably lead to the triumphant election of Arnold Plumer, the pro-slavery Nebraska candidate. In view of these facts, a meeting of our respective Central Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been with-drawn, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the anti-Nebraska party on one man, and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest, and true-hearted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people.

JOHN A. FISHER,

Chairman of the Whig State Committee; LEMUEL TODD, Chairman of American State Committee; DAVID WILMOT, Chairman of Republican State Committee.

There it is—it requires no comment—it speaks for itself.

John W. Forney, Esq., in a letter to the Washington Union, dated Philadelphia, thus describes the nature of the contest and the glorious result:

"We have penetrated the triple mail of fanaticism, and reached the heart of the combined opposition to the democratic party in this State. We have not only prostrated, but almost annihilated, and completely destroyed the abolitionists. The Union has been most disastrous in its consequences upon the enemies of the federal constitution. There was no shirking any question in the contest which has so gloriously terminated. But over all other issues that of the rights and the equality of the States distinctly predominated. And it was upon this that the democracy of Pennsylvania made their stand from the Delaware to Lake Erie, from the New York border to 'Mason & Dixon's line.' The Nebraska question, in all its phases, and the bold and patriotic attitude of President Pierce and his administration on that question, were not only upon the voters of the State in the most industrious and most unscrupulous manner by the fusion leaders, and particularly by Cameron and Wilmot, but were accepted by the democracy without reservation. The whole opposition was concentrated against the nationality of the democracy and in favor of the sectional creed of the abolitionists. The order of knowledge postponed for the moment their impracticabilities on the subject of foreign influence and the Pope, and threw themselves into the abolition coalition with malignant readiness. At no election with so intimate and somewhat extended experience in Pennsylvania politics have I ever seen more industry, confidence, and desperation on the part of the adversaries of the democracy and of the Union than at the last. The traitors from our ranks forgot all their past professions in favor of sound principles—forgot all the honors and favors bestowed upon them by the 'dough faces' and 'pro-slavery' cry of the fanatics and disunionists who sought to make Pennsylvania the basis upon which to build up a fortress to scatter firebrands, arrows, and death among our brothers of the Southern States. But if they were bold and reckless in this course, the democracy were united in sentiment and in action in opposing them; and although denounced as 'slaves of the South' and 'dough faces' and 'pro-slavery' they enunciated the most thorough constitutional principles at their meetings, and defied the epithets and the intrigues of the opposition."

We have lost all our bad material. The know-nothings were organized to "purify the two old parties," and they have done so with a vengeance by receiving into their lodges all the inveterate, corrupt, diseased, and disordered individuals who for so long have infested our councils in these places, however we have received, with gratitude and joy, a host of constitution-loving whigs, who came forward on Tuesday, and, like patriots, forgot all past differences in assisting to wage war upon the common enemy.

Inspired by the recollection of Clay and Webster, and by the victorious examples of Stephens and of Fremont, of Evans and of Farley, of Kern of North Carolina, and of Landry and of Root of Louisiana, who refused to follow a corrupt lead to a still more corrupt conclusion, they spurned the tainted bribe of a combination which, at one and the same time, tempted them, by a cheap promise of coming power, to vote against their country and to dishonor themselves. Henceforth these brave spirits are, we hope, to be reckoned like brothers and friends. They are with us on the greatest question of the day, and in the future will be found true to the constitution and the laws.

But, besides these gratifying results, we have elected a sound, orthodox legislature, who will return to the United States Senate a constitutional democracy of profile, and who will purge the records of the State of profane and impious and imprudent men, who have received, with gratitude and joy, a host of constitution-loving whigs, who came forward on Tuesday, and, like patriots, forgot all past differences in assisting to wage war upon the common enemy. Inspired by the recollection of Clay and Webster, and by the victorious examples of Stephens and of Fremont, of Evans and of Farley, of Kern of North Carolina, and of Landry and of Root of Louisiana, who refused to follow a corrupt lead to a still more corrupt conclusion, they spurned the tainted bribe of a combination which, at one and the same time, tempted them, by a cheap promise of coming power, to vote against their country and to dishonor themselves. Henceforth these brave spirits are, we hope, to be reckoned like brothers and friends. They are with us on the greatest question of the day, and in the future will be found true to the constitution and the laws.

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## THE FOLLOWING CONTAIN THE INTELLIGENCE:

**Pennsylvania Election.**—As far as heard from the democrats have gained four State senators and forty members of the legislature. Never did the enemies of democracy meet with a more overwhelming defeat.

The returns from Lancaster county are fairly astounding—a county which gave a majority last year of 6,263 for the know-nothings, now gives a small majority for the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. The democrats of Lancaster have likewise elected their county treasurer and two out of the five assemblymen.

Columbia county gives about 600 majority for Plumer; Carbon, 400; Fulton, 200. Centre gives 200 for Nicholson.

The democratic gain in Wilmet's district is about 2,000.

In the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Lenoir, Clinton, and Sullivan, Dietrich (democrat) is elected. Dieffenbach and Beck (democrats) are elected to the assembly in Clinton, Lenoir, and Potter.

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BALTIMORE.

The Democrats carried "the City of Baltimore" in the late municipal elections, by thirteen hundred majority—showing a Democratic gain of FOUR THOUSAND votes.

Where's Sam?

"Thus perish bigotry and intolerance in the Monumental City."

Ohio.—The returns from Ohio are not full, but the probability is that the Fusion ticket, headed by Chase and Ford, has carried the State. The Democrats have made immense gains, but they were contending against a former Fusion majority of 70,000. We shall know fully by our next issue.

Indiana.—The returns from Indiana thus far are but meagre—but they show large Democratic gains.

## KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION.

Our southern exchanges are filled with glowing accounts of the recent celebration of the battle of King's Mountain. The dividing line between North and South Carolina runs along the ridge of this mountain; but we believe the battle was fought on the North Carolina side, in what is now Cleveland county—named after one of the heroes of this battle, with its county-seat, Shelby, after another. This battle, fought on the American side entirely by militia, three-fourths of whom were the hardy mountaineers of North Carolina, was one of the most important of our Revolutionary struggle; and we are glad to see that posterity and history are doing it justice.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing near the battle ground, gives the following vivid picture of the mountain scenery:

## CAMP LOWMEDES.

Thursday night, Oct. 8, 1855. The camp fire has been lit. And here about six miles from King's Mountain, on the Spartanburg Road, we spend the night on our way to Greenville. The rest of the party are all engaged, some busy in preparing the long expected supper, and others in cutting brush-wood to keep off the cold and piercing wind, while your correspondent has seized the first spare moment to draw his knapsack on his knee, and by the light of the camp fire, to review his progress, and give you a description of the King's Mountain celebration.

The night of the third presented a never-to-be-forgotten scene. King's Mountain from its summit to its base, and all the hills and declivities for nearly two miles, was lit with a thousand fires, whose flames shot forth upon the night, revealing a picturesque and busy appearance. The military and the citizen, the wagon, with the countryman and his whole family, from the oldest to the youngest, and the plain farmer, with his wife and himself jogging along, as did our ancestors of yore, on the same trusty steed, all were there; and the busy hum of the camp, the light of the camp fire, the picturesque and busy appearance. The military and the citizen, the wagon, with the countryman and his whole family, from the oldest to the youngest, and the plain farmer, with his wife and himself jogging along, as did our ancestors of yore, on the same trusty steed, all were there; and the busy hum of the camp, the light of the camp fire, the picturesque and busy appearance.

As you wandered from fire to fire, and from camp to camp, there rose to the sight and upon the ear, the lively song, the witty joke, and the active dance. Broad cloth and homespun jean walked arm in arm, and joined heart with heart, in celebrating a common victory.

The same correspondent, after enumerating the various military companies in attendance, continues:

"The spot for the speaker's stand was well selected. It was on a declivity of the mountain, where the multitude gathered. It commanded a complete view of the scene of the action. The gorge where the contest first commenced, the place where Ferguson fell by the deadly woodsman's ride, the hill from whence the British made their repeated desperate bayonet charges, and where the patriots of the revolution again and again rallied and finally conquered, lay close around, and the speaker pointed to each spot, and the scene rushed upon the mind and became a life-picture, making themselves all over, as familiar as household names. It appeared as if the events of the past were re-enacted before the eye, and you could almost feel the ground shake under the fierce charge and recoils, and perceive the knit brow and earnest movement of the rifle-men, as they swept the hill and valley, and the brush to brush, to send the fatal bullet. And in this lay the great power of Col. Preston's oration. We had never heard him before. Our expectations had been raised high. His form was large and commanding. His gestures were all appropriate. He had evidently familiarized himself with the scene and its occurrences, and thus proving well each spot, could convey clearly the emotions and impressions which glowed within him. He aimed but little at over-powering or massive eloquence. It was a descriptive oration. Its designs appeared to be to give a clear idea of the battle itself, of the state of the country precedent and subsequent to the struggle, and to instill those lessons of virtue and patriotism, ever to be learned from the study or memory of those scenes in which our fathers were conspicuous, and whose results are the blessings and liberties of this happy land. Col. Preston spoke nearly three hours and a half, and yet claimed and received the undivided attention of over three thousand of the freemen of the hills, who surrounded him."

Among the distinguished gentlemen on the stand, we noticed the Hon. Messrs. Bancroft, Boyce, Simons, W. C. Preston, and Col. D. Witherspoon, the president of the day, and many others. On the right and left of the speaker's desk were tastefully arrayed the flags of the Richland Rifles and Columbia Blues, and near the front, at the request of the orator, the Washington Light Infantry Butaw Flag, surrounded by its detachment as a guard of honor. The Hon. Mr. Bancroft, Boyce, and Simons, were clearly the auditors of his deep sympathy in their movement. He congratulated the Carolinians on their patriotism, as evidenced by their revolutionary deeds, and dwelt for a few moments upon the difficulties and success of their undertaking; and concluded by claiming a common interest with them in the achievements of the day, on behalf of a country which enjoyed the happiness and freedom so hardly won. His language was well chosen and solid, and his remarks bore the impress of care and preparation. They were noble sentiments, clothed in striking words. The Barbicue was not yet quite ready, and the tables, though groaning under the weight of slaughtered beef and sheep, scarcely filled enough for the vast mass who clustered around. It was therefore announced that the regular toasts would now be read by Mr. Edward Moore, who proceeded to present the following:

1. *Battle of King's Mountain*—The Turning Point of the Revolution. It proved to be the Thermopylae of American Liberty.

2. *The Heroes of King's Mountain*—With Spartan intrepidity, Roman hardihood, and a patriotic valor, peculiarly American, they grappled with the enemy here and conquered. A heroic deed should perpetuate the memory of this heroic deed.

3. *Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina*—Firmly united in the days of 1780. May they ever be found, side by side, battling in defence of their constitutional rights and liberties against a common foe.

4. *York*—That portion of South Carolina which scorned British protection in 1780. May she never shrink from that principle of magnanimous independence.

5. *Colonels Campbell, Sevier, Cleveland, Lucy, Shelby and Hamblin*—History will yet claim their achievement at King's Mountain, as the subject of its brightest page.

6. *Col. James Williams, Carolina's noblest offering on the shrine of Revolutionary Patriotism*—Let his memory be eternally engraved upon the hearts of his countrymen.

7. *The Memory of George Washington*—Changes and revolutions can never cast a shade upon it in America.

8. *Daron De Kalb*—A nation treasures the memory of the philanthropist, hater; the willing martyr in the cause of liberty.

9. *Marion, Knapier, Huger, Pickens, and Moultrie*—May their chivalry and love of country be ever imitated by the sons of the Palmetto State.

10. *John C. Calhoun*—His name, his character

and his services are his truest and highest eulogy.

11. *The President of the United States*—The faithful execution of the duties of the Constitution, he deserves the gratitude and approval of the South.

12. *The Orator of the day*—The gifted descendant of the gallant Campbell; his eloquence to-day warms our hearts with patriotic fire, as did the thundering tones of his ancestor inspire his followers 75 years ago on this spot.

13. *Woman*—The last, greatest and dearest gift of God to man.

Then followed two or three interesting incidents. One of the rifles used by the Chester boys on that day, in which the American Rifle proved superior to the British Bayonet, had been brought in charge of the Calhoun Guards as a contribution to the interest and honors of the day, and was presented to the assembly by Mr. Melton, of the Committee, and eagerly examined.

The sword, a straight cut and thrust, used by Wm. Preston Campbell, the chosen leader of the people's soldiery, who won the battle that day, was also exhibited and excited marked interest. The Hon. W. C. Preston responded to a sentiment offered in praise of his former gallant owner. His bent form and head of white hair, and his locks, seemed, under the inspirations of the moment, to renew its youth, and with his crutch he advanced to the front of the stand. Once more did that eloquence which has so often stirred the blood and caused the life-pulses actively to bound, seem to revive. But alas! though the fire of youth still animated his breast, the ravages of disease refused to give them scope, and impeded his utterance. He poured forth a few striking words and then the effort proved too much. His form again bent, the tear-drops wet the cheek, as doubtless the memory of past triumphs swept across his mind, and bowing and laying his hand upon his heart, as if to assure that there sentiment and patriotism still survived, he retired to his seat amid the warmest applause and cheering of the multitude.

For a mile around the ground was covered with the rudely constructed pine tables of the forest, and the smoke of the famous barbecue meat ascended in the air, and the thousands gathered around to partake of the huge steaming pieces. But the shades of evening soon took the place of the sun, and all went home to their respective homes, either to resume their journey, or by a rest upon the battle-field, to refresh their wearied limbs after the fatigue and excitement of the day."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM NORFOLK.—Mr. W. S. Forest, the intelligent local editor of the Norfolk Argus, furnishes the Baltimore Sun with a very interesting letter from Norfolk, under date of Wednesday, October 10, from which we make the following extracts:

"We have had two frosts, which will no doubt soon stop the progress of the scourge entirely. The weather is perfectly calm, the temperature just such as to make the healthy feel more vigorous, and the invalid better and stronger."

Most of the cases now under treatment are rapidly recovering; and many who were sick appear on the streets, and will soon be able to attend to their accustomed duties again."

More than a dozen stores are open, during the greater part of the day, on Market Square and Main street, and business matters will soon get into their accustomed course again. The wide vacuum that has been made by death will be gradually filled; the deep wounds that have been inflicted will be healed by time, and many long and happy years of prosperity are before us. Some will probably never recover from the effects of the fearful calamity that has crushed so many persons and has covered the grave; but rising suns and bright and beautiful days, and the excitement of business and news, will dissipate the dark clouds of gloom and despair that death has caused to gather over and around us, and many who are now sad will be happy and joyous again, in spite of the sad remembrances of the strings of death and the victory of the grave."

I heard one of our citizens expressing his great loss during this pestilential visitation. Eleven of his relatives, including his wife and five children, were taken. Another spoke in terms of the most inconsolable grief and despair. He had but recently removed to the city with a lovely wife and a young child. They are in the grave like the rest, and he could never again see his wife and child, and his heart was broken. On one street in the most beautiful part of the city, on which there were only eight houses occupied, there were 24 deaths. Strange to say, while some entire families were swept off, others entirely recovered, although every member was attacked with the disease. In one family, consisting of 21 members, every person was sick and there were some 10 deaths; while in another ten or eleven died, and only mother, sons, daughters, &c.

The grave yards present a strange sight. In Cedar Grove, Elmwood, the Catholic and Potter's Field, the graves are interspersed in every direction over the grounds. I never expected to see so large a number of new made graves—a sad sight, indeed, and a melancholy evidence of the fearful and rapid progress of death that has been going on. The pits, which contain from fifteen to more than thirty bodies, are upon the banks of a stream that glides peacefully and quietly by, while the winds moan and sigh deeply among the thick branches of some noble trees that throw their shade upon the sleeping dead below. The bones will mingle promiscuously and tumble together in close union, till raised to life by the archangel's trumpet, with the countless millions who sleep the death-sleep, and who must hereafter submit to the common fate of man."

ACTIVITY IN BREADSTUFFS.—During the last few days an extraordinary excitement existed in the breadstuff market of New York. On one day there were sold 47,000 barrels Flour, 300,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Rye, and 26,000 bushels Corn—sales amounting in all to \$1,111,110. It is said that the bulk of the transactions were on English and French Government account, and the remainder on speculation. Prices during the week exhibit a large advance.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Kern in this paper. Those wishing to purchase pianos, or to have pianos tuned, will do well to call on him, as he is prepared, in his own language, "for every emergency."

## FOR THE STANDARD.

ST. MARY'S, Oct. 13th, 1855. MESSRS. EDITORS:—A communication in your last paper, purporting to come from a pupil of St. Mary's, makes mention of the recent visit of one of our military companies. Will you allow me to express my conviction that the communication in question was written by no one having any connection with St. Mary's, and my surprise and regret that the "Standard" should have published it as an article in its columns, which even a School girl could not offer for publication, without exposing her lack of modesty and discretion.

Respectfully your ob't serv't, ALBERT SMEDS.

## FOR THE STANDARD.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS. Oct. 25th, Consecration of the Church at Woodville, Bertie Co. Oct. 28th, Halifax.

## The Connecticut State Fair.

HARTFORD, Oct. 17.—Our State Fair, which closes to-day, has been one of the most successful ever held in New England. The display in every department has been excellent—in cattle and horses very fine. The visitors to-day are estimated at 50,000. Receipts have been over \$5,000.

## Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The returns of the elections in this State show that Mr. Chase, the republican candidate, has been elected Governor by 20,000 majority. The legislature is three-fourths republican.

## Illinois State Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—About 50,000 strangers from different parts of the State are here in attendance, upon the State Fair.

INCREASE OF PRODUCE RECEIPTS.—The receipts of wheat and flour at New York, per North river boats, are greatly on the increase. On Monday the arrivals amounted to 17,400 barrels flour, 43,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels rye and 85,000 bushels corn.

## THE STATE FAIR.

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair opens in Raleigh on Tuesday next.

We have examined a Carriage put up at A. A. McKethan's establishment in this place for exhibition at the Fair, which is decidedly superior to anything we ever saw in the way of riding vehicles. The body is a perfect specimen of ingenuity, and the painting and execution with the taste of a real artist. The trimming was done by Mr. Jno. S. Mauler, by one of the best workmen in the State, and is composed of the most costly material. There are no outer curtains to the carriage, glass panels being substituted therefor. The mountings are of silver. The job does credit to the energetic proprietor of the establishment, as well as to all the workmen concerned. The cost of putting up the vehicle we learn is near one thousand dollars.

We ask our friends of the quill in Raleigh to give this carriage an inspection when it arrives in their city.

Messrs. Houston & Overby have a set of Harness for exhibition which we think will take the shine off of anything that will be there in the way of gear.

We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Fayetteville mechanics to exhibit their work, for we are sure as good work in the different branches of the mechanical arts can be done here as in any other place in the United States.

## Fay. Car.

THE STATE FAIR.—It must not be forgotten that the third annual "Fair" of the N. C. State Agricultural Society, will open at Raleigh on Tuesday next, and continue four days. We have no doubt that the Committee who have the matter in charge, have made all necessary arrangements and that this exhibition will be more complete and satisfactory than the last. They have selected the best of the people, and become more acquainted with the design and utility of these industrial exhibitions a more lively interest will be awakened, and a more systematic exertion employed to render them successful. State Fairs are productive of good, in that, while they serve as social festivals, in bringing people from different sections together, making them acquainted with the wants and deficiencies of each, they at the same time excite a generous spirit of emulation which is of immense importance as tending to develop the agricultural wealth of the State. The experience of the Northern States as well as of England, goes to show that these annual exhibitions of the industry of the people have been attended with most happy results, and have led to the most successful cultivation of the soil, and to the most successful improvement of the part of farmers and planters—led to a generous rivalry to excel—exposed deficiencies—and afforded information valuable to agriculturists and others engaged in industrial pursuits.

Not the least interesting feature of the exhibition next week will be the delivery of the annual address by the Hon. Thomas Rufin, late Chief Justice of the Supreme court of this State. It will be an address worthy of the occasion and of the distinguished speaker.

Remember the Agricultural Fair. It commences next Tuesday, and will continue four days. The Railroad companies have exhibited their patriotism and good sense in giving the fair free passage, thus affording our enterprising farmers an agreeable opportunity of seeing the improvement their honorable profession is undergoing in all parts of the state. We can't allow ourself the pleasure of visiting this inviting and instructive and cheering scene, such is the nature of our business, but we would earnestly urge every one of our readers, who can do so, to go up and help support the fair. We trust we hope will be represented, and we trust, creditably. Some of our farmers are among the best in the state, and their mechanics will compare favorably with their brothers elsewhere. We wish all who go a pleasant time, rich sights, plentiful tables, and sound sleep.

The Yellow Fever at the South. We regret to perceive that the yellow fever continues to range in several towns in Mississippi and Louisiana. At Jackson Miss., last accounts, this disease has been very prevalent, and there were some 20 cases. Dr. Gray Shipwell, ex-Mayor Thos. Plant and James Bunchman, druggist, were among the dead. Rev. Messrs. Corby, Godfrey and Dennison, and Drs. Boyd, Craft and Brown and Mrs. Judge Clifton were among the sick. Hundreds have left the city.

At Vicksburg, up to the 1st inst., there had been 86 deaths, among them Rev. H. Williams, of the Presbyterian, and the Rev. Mr. Fly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Wilson and ex-Sheriff Morris—the latter in the country. Dr. Farrar was dangerously ill in the country. The disease in the city was slowly abating.

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